



LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

TLS

11 AUGUST 1972
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LIBRARIANS

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Qualified GRADUATE LIBRARIAN required in September to start training in the Institute's Library. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Apply immediately with curriculum vitae to the Director, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, 1, Wimpole Street, London, W1M 8AE. Vacancies for post of Librarian. Applications, enclosing curriculum vitae, should be sent to the Secretary, Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, London, W1M 8AE. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

SOUTHWARK PUBLIC LIBRARIES

APPLICANTS for a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1111) and a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1112) should send curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, to the Director, Southwark Public Libraries, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

ST. ALBANS CITY LIBRARIES

APPLICANTS for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1111) and a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1112) should send curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, to the Director, St. Albans City Libraries, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON GOLDSMITHS COLLEGE

APPLICANTS for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1111) and a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1112) should send curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, to the Director, Goldsmiths College, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

APPLICANTS for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1111) and a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1112) should send curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, to the Director, University of Sussex, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

WEST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL

APPLICANTS for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1111) and a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1112) should send curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, to the Director, West Lothian County Council, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS

Secretary, P.A. to the Editor of The Times Literary Supplement

Some knowledge of foreign languages would be helpful. Applications in the first instance to Mary Wood, Employment Manager, The Times, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4. Telephone 01-236 2000. Ext. 371.

THE POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN IN CHARGE OF THE FACULTY OF ART AND DESIGN LIBRARY. The successful candidate will have a minimum of three years' experience in a similar post. A qualification in library studies would be an advantage. Applications, enclosing curriculum vitae, should be sent to the Director, The Polytechnic, Wolverhampton, WV1 1LJ. Salary up to £2,388.

WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

APPLICANTS for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1111) and a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1112) should send curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, to the Director, West Suffolk County Council, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

APPLICANTS for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1111) and a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1112) should send curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, to the Director, University of Otago, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

WEST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL

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UNIVERSITY OF READING

APPLICANTS for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1111) and a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1112) should send curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, to the Director, University of Reading, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

SOCIETY FOR AFGHAN STUDIES

APPLICANTS for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1111) and a post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (1112) should send curriculum vitae, together with a recent photograph, to the Director, Society for Afghan Studies, 11, St. James's Square, London, SW1A 2HA. Salary £1,400 to £1,500. Closing date 1st September, 1972. Tel: 754775/6.

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PERSONAL

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES

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PERSONAL

APPLIC

Methodist and monarch

NOEL RUTHERFORD:
Shirley Baker and the King of Tonga
202pp. Oxford University Press.
£5.25.

These two men, overfull of character, were nothing like as able as their posts as King and Prime Minister of Tonga required them to be. The actions of Shirley Walden Baker, metamorphosed from a possible stowaway from London to Australia via gold digging to Wesleyan minister and Prime Minister, are clearly delineated by Noel Rutherford, but there is little evidence of any search in depth into a character who remains, despite Mr Rutherford's efforts to prove contemporaries wrong, part-villain, part-charlatan, whole bigot. Of the real King George I of Tonga, ruler for sixty-three years who died after a dawn sea bath at the age of ninety-six, even less emerges. There is much re-recording (this account relies heavily on contemporary printed works—with some new manuscript material added) of the King's historical acts.

Much energy is directed in attacking the most discerning and elegant Pacific writer of that time and long after, Basil Thomson. Leaning over to find merit in Baker who, he has to admit, was unheroic, pompous, sanctimonious, hypocritical, at best hard-working and politically adroit, and to pin prejudice on Thomson who helped depose him, Mr Rutherford does not seem even to convince himself. Thomson was of exceptional quality: he would scarcely have been given the job in the First World War of interrogating the leading spies, including Casement, if he had not possessed special acumen. What he judged in 1890 remains more convincing evidence than that which Mr Rutherford struggles to produce to the contrary eighty years later. (Mr

Rutherford, incidentally, is wrong in saying that Thomson was knighted, after Baker's deportation, for arranging for Tonga to be an independent kingdom under British protection in 1900: Thomson received his knighthood as head of Scotland Yard nineteen years later.)

So much for the attitude of this account, expensive for 202 pages, map and one illustration (of Baker, none of the King). This apart, the story bears retelling. In it are comedy and tragedy, touches of the medieval, reverberations from the Reformation and a recital of fine eccentricities to which the last century was very much given. The principal facts are told succinctly but remain unfiltered. (The fundamental one, that under Baker Tonga nearly foundered, is not concealed.) Alienating his missionary colleagues, most of whom were priggish and prickly, but none more so than himself, Baker antagonized traders who suspected that he was making something on the side with a German firm. Polynesia in the 1870-1900s was under various imperial pressures. The King of Tonga naturally wanted to remain independent. The Wesleyan Church's hold over Tonga represented a threat and he welcomed Baker's overt self-seeking to establish successfully a separate Church by banishing Wesleyans.

Baker might have remained content with this, but he was always more secular than anything else, a Riche-lieu or a Makarios. His financial manoeuvres were of dubious propriety. A legal code he set up was a European missionary's work, not a statesman's in the interests of Tongans—it made crime almost unavoidable for everyone. He banned darning, cricket and the making of buckram for clothing so that Tongans had to look like "hideously dressed-up apes". The renegade missionary immersed himself in politics to the extent of getting the succession to the throne changed from the virtual cer-

tainy of Ma'afu (who had been away conquering Fiji and would have made a splendid King of Tonga).

Baker did manage to keep Tonga and for Tongans, a praiseworthy achievement. Tonga for the Tongans was his slogan, but it did not seem to him ironical to be its European Prime Minister. Baker resisted the first Governors of Fiji, who regarded him as narrow-minded, selfish, ignorant and illiterate, in their attempts to keep for Tonga its independent monarchy by means of background protection of Britain, a safeguard achieved finally by Basil Thomson which lasted until 1970 when Tonga became totally independent. Upsetting Tongan nobility and nearly assassinated by them, Baker had his opponents liquidated, but his plausibility could not last, although "The old night creeper", as he was first known, had improved his nickname to "The one who surmounts all difficulties".

The inevitable end of the partnership came with the British Government exiling the turbulent priest. Mr Rutherford's thesis, reacting against the judgment of Basil Thomson and paramount authorities of the 1870-1900s, credits Baker and George I with preserving Tonga's independence. It is more likely that any other combination would have spared Tonga from passing precariously through an unhappy phase.

Quiet flows the don

FREDERICK BRITAIN:
It's a Don's Life
262pp plus unnumbered plates.
Heinemann Educational, £4.

It has sometimes happened that, in an Oxford or Cambridge college, there would be a Fellow—usually a bachelor of long standing—who had grown into the place and become something of an institution himself, drawing the undergraduates into his orbit, carefully fattening one or two elderly dons, and (for some mysterious reason) invariably recognized by visitors as the man who would solve their problems for them.

Jesus College, where Frederick Britain long held a position of this kind, was founded by a Bishop Abbot, and in its fabric it makes a playful display of "his punning device—a cock standing on a ball"—the ball being the earth and representing everything. Grateful Jesus men all over the world continually added to Britain's own collection of ornamental cockerles until he had 600 of them, including an earthenware one about 2,500 years old from Cyprus, and a brass one some 500 years old from Ceylon. He would spend hundreds of hours every year guiding visitors round the college, sometimes conducting two or three tours in a day, a single one possibly taking as long as three hours. When in the early 1960s the college was planning to build a new court, it was he who "devoted all his spare time for some months to the writing of 1,600 letters to Jesus men of many generations".

Tin end of the wedge

CHARLES F. GEDDES:
Patito the Tin King
416pp. Hale, £3.50.

'Tin' used to be schoolboy slang for money and Simon Patito the tin king was certainly very rich indeed. He died as long ago as 1947 but this biography by Charles F. Geddes is the first to be published in the English language. The author has been closely associated with Patito organizations throughout his working life and has had access to much unpublished material so the book is well informed, but it can scarcely be rated as a critical study.

Despite its minor wealth, Bolivia is one of the poorest countries in the

HUGH MACDIARMID:
Lucky Poet
A Self-Study in Literature and Political Ideas.
436pp. Cape, £5.

This book should have been turned into something better to honour Hugh MacDiarmid's eightieth birthday this month. *Lucky Poet* is a straight reproduction of the first (1943) edition of his autobiography. He was then at low ebb. He had written the book some years before in the Shetlands, where poverty had forced him to go after what he called, in one of his distinctive phrases, "a series of prolonged insults to his subconscious". For five years he had been scraping a subsistence and had published no significant work. His papers and books were scattered, he had no literary comrades close at hand, he must have known his poetry had run dry. With characteristic grit and aggressiveness MacDiarmid kept up the part of misunderstood great poet. But what had he in his mind to draw on? He emptied out to paper a welter of good stories, bits of memories, dozens of polemical articles and book-reviews clipped out of the papers, and above all flights of argument, about ideas in poetry, the ignorance of most people, the untrivial scope of his own intellect, the need to remake

During the First World War he served for three and a half years on a hospital-ship and his contacts with Italians in Mediterranean ports led him to study their language until he could read the *Divine Comedy*. After Spanish-speaking Jews in Salonica had given him a similar impetus, he proceeded to take up Portuguese so that he could talk to members of the crew from Goa, and this led him to Camões and to thirteenth-century Portuguese lyrics. After a disappointing Tripoli result in 1922, largely in the field of medieval languages, he set out to write a history of Provençal literature, but he did not gain an actual Fellowship until 1937. This meant that he had to earn his money the harder way for a time—by "super-vising" up to thirty-seven hours a week at first and by doing a certain amount of translation.

He wrote a life of St Radegund, the patroness whom the college was accustomed to celebrate on the day of her death, August 13—an inconvenient date in the latter part of the Long Vacation. He discovered, however, that in the Middle Ages St Radegund's Day had been observed in England on February 11; and in the 1940s, when he was Steward of the college, he established this more convenient date for the annual feast in her honour. Until well into the nineteenth century a feast, or indeed any meal going beyond the ordinary daily fare, would be called an "Exceeding" in Cambridge, and though the term had fallen into disuse he set out to secure its revival. When he

Scotland as a separate culture. To reverse Pound's "Prose must be at least as good as poetry".

The proportion of fact to experience to swingeing *Lucky Poet* is very low. There are more associations than facts, more analytic than synthetic. The sentences straggle, the major lives in the second half of the twentieth century. Alasdair Aird's other men's books, the *Motor Vehicle*, *The Motor Industry*, and *The Motor Vehicle*, are more researched, scrupulously detailed, and crisply written than that paper, the rant and rage of insignificant nationalism. The book should have been hatched and laid clear the vein of poetry (which are strongly thought out, decisively expressed) of the discussion whose poles are Scott, and the least possible thousands of lines of the which stud the book. The search long for things as past it had never been my aim to the class into which I was my regression to Scots was a counter-process to the usual development my organic relation to the Comings of Scotland by my power, not to go to people—for I had never been to get away from them—into their innermost prompt root-motives.

addressed college students subject of Troubadours singing songs in the old tongue to their original but he was equally equally similarly dramatized English music-hall song "Victorian and Edwardian Age", or to take part in fights' reviews.

His autobiography will not to those who knew him as a book read its inner side: it exactly portrays his enormous energy and his almost monumental pretensions. Perhaps the lion was too intense, especially his love for his college work, his attachment to the region - to South Minster - particularly its church, which rarely takes us far into his work, though on one occasion notes his inquiry in 1931 pronunciation of the word which the rhyming test times ceases to rhyme in 'old' or the classical pronunciation is used. We have glimpsed Jesus characters such as generally travelled with a bowler hat, and wore a brown or brown specimen of the occasion—who also was the est later I have ever known him loved anecdotes and told them skilfully, but though he adds less perhaps than we have expected to our knowledge of the wider Cambridge in the war period.

The creeping concrete

C. WRIGHT and
STEWART (Editors):
Exploding City
Edinburgh University Press.

aim of the seminar recorded in volume was to provide a forum for discussion of topics of interest to one of the disciplines of the social sciences. Urban growth, the produce warily, seemed to be a subject; it was chosen for its topicality and "because of the range of disciplines which could be brought to bear upon it". For all that, this particular collection of papers, for the most part jargon-free, makes better reading than many a straightforward book with similar subject matter. Though the reader may sometimes need to remind himself what that subject is, the contents of these papers, taken by many a volume which, lacking any clear message, has nevertheless been dedicated to the task of provoking discussion.

The road ahead

ALDAIR AIRD:
The Motor Vehicle
Hutchinson, £3.50.

television, the jet airliner, and from Leninism to the motor vehicle (most especially the motor car) as a major determinant of the way modern lives in the second half of the twentieth century. Alasdair Aird's other men's books, the *Motor Vehicle*, *The Motor Industry*, and *The Motor Vehicle*, are more researched, scrupulously detailed, and crisply written than that paper, the rant and rage of insignificant nationalism. The book should have been hatched and laid clear the vein of poetry (which are strongly thought out, decisively expressed) of the discussion whose poles are Scott, and the least possible thousands of lines of the which stud the book. The search long for things as past it had never been my aim to the class into which I was my regression to Scots was a counter-process to the usual development my organic relation to the Comings of Scotland by my power, not to go to people—for I had never been to get away from them—into their innermost prompt root-motives.

In the mass

HARRISON and A. J. BOYCE:
The Structure of Human Populations
Clarendon Press: Oxford
University Press, £7 (paperback, £3).

entirely true, as the dust-cover of the book claims, that "practically all that has been given to the study of human populations in the last half-century has been contained in this book". It is a really exciting collection of authoritative and lucidly written papers, and the editors are to be congratulated not only on their selection but also on their success in unifying the approaches and styles of the authors. They themselves contribute a valuable opening chapter which integrates the various disciplines into a logical framework of population studies. Successive chapters then discuss: spatial aspects of growth; the patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration; the way in which these components of change can be built into mathematical models; the genetic structure; and ecology. There are other chapters dealing with specific case studies; for example, of the demography of small-scale

whole, those who want to see some convincing alternative to the present pattern of laissez-faire will not be entirely satisfied. Despite Mr Aird's knowledge and passion, his positive message, though clear in very general terms—let us break free—is in detail somewhat blurred. His eagerness to condemn the motor vehicle leads him into inconsistencies: on one page he seems to deride "the current gospel of town planning", that central government shall decide for individual cities how much traffic they shall tolerate (is this even true?), yet on the next he demands a "single national roads authority" to ensure the efficient planning and administration of roads. He distinguishes imperfectly between the motor vehicle (juggernauts in country villages) and the motor car (commuter congestion delaying essential traffic). He offers no explanation of why the labour troubles, wage inflation, and uncomfortably critical economic position of an industry producing mainly motor cars should not be equally present in one producing—as he would evidently prefer—mainly buses.

More generally, Mr Aird seems to want to aggregate in his indictment of the motor vehicle all the social costs, of whatever kind, which are incurred either by coping with it or by failing to do so. But one cannot just gross up the resource and personal costs of accidents on existing roads and the resource and environmental

to be applied together. For this very reason the Social Science Research Council has commissioned a review of the current state of interdisciplinary collaboration in population studies. *The Structure of Human Populations* is intended as a university text but undoubtedly its appeal will extend to a much wider field. It is a really exciting collection of authoritative and lucidly written papers, and the editors are to be congratulated not only on their selection but also on their success in unifying the approaches and styles of the authors. They themselves contribute a valuable opening chapter which integrates the various disciplines into a logical framework of population studies. Successive chapters then discuss: spatial aspects of growth; the patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration; the way in which these components of change can be built into mathematical models; the genetic structure; and ecology. There are other chapters dealing with specific case studies; for example, of the demography of small-scale

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General Editors: MALCOLM BRADBURY
and DAVID PALMER

Shakespearean comedy can no longer be regarded simply as light entertainment. In its own way, it is an art as 'serious', as much concerned with human values, as the art of tragedy. Shakespeare's critical awareness of the limitations as well as the possibilities of different attitudes to life enabled him to achieve in the comedies a subtle balance between romance and reality, reason and imagination, wisdom and folly, restraint and licence. The plays are consequently rich in meaning and complex in dramatic effect; and it is these qualities that have attracted attention from the contributors to the volume. The essays range from an exploration of how far Shakespeare's conception of the 'wise fool' resulted from his collaboration with the actor, Robert Armin, to a consideration of the ancient literary tradition linking the 'outsiders' Jacques and Caliban; but one of the major achievements of the collection as a whole is to point to the continuity and development which leads from the comedies to the problem plays and forward into the last plays. The essays illuminate a unity in the comedies which is as discernible as their variety.

Contributors: John Russell Brown Inga-Stina Ewbank Stanley Wells John Dixon Hunt D. J. Palmer R. A. Foakes Gareth Lloyd Evans Anne Barton Jocelyn Powell A. D. Nuttall

Cloth £3.50 net

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To be published on August 24th

Edward Arnold

A great B or a bad one?

BURNETT JAMES:
Brahms: A Critical Study
202pp. Dent. £3.

This discerning study is "an attempt to see and understand Brahms from the central viewpoint of the second half of the twentieth century", and Burnett James certainly succeeds. Despite a few injudicious digs at Wagner, whom he regards as Brahms' "intellectual" inferior, Mr James neither magnifies his favourite composer's achievement, nor does he ever minimize it as Bernard Shaw did some fifty years ago, when he scandalized the incredulous Denno Moselwitsch by pontificating that Brahms was "incapable of constructing a symphony". But then, GBS, so far as music itself is concerned, was occasionally not only a demolition expert but also a buffoon, pretending that great genius was mere farce. Yet, disarming, he would confess: "Often I troll any nonsense which comes into my head."

Such criticism is, of course, thoroughly discredited nowadays. Probably it originated with Shaw's idol and Brahms's antagonist, Richard Wagner, who was so obsessed by racialism that he could dismiss his great contemporary as "a Jewish Chardas player".

It is true that a handful of gifted modern composers and critics persist in fighting shy of Brahms and his "pretentious" works, which "give the impression of a man of small build dressed in the clothes of a giant and making gigantic gestures".

Possibly, they recall that Diaghilev once denounced this "uninspired imitator" of Beethoven as "a putrefying corpse". Some still regard him as practically obsolete or, quite frankly, as "bad". In the latter category it is regrettable to have to include Benjamin Britten. His scorn is all the more disconcerting as the Alto Rhapsody is, in its sublime ardour, curiously akin to his own very gripping and, possibly, most dramatic inspiration: Ellen Orford's poignant appeal to the callous mob in *Peter Grimes*.

Let her among you without fault cast the first stone.

Brahms did in fact, as Mr James halfheartedly acknowledges, dally with the idea of composing an opera. In the end, he somewhat reluctantly refrained; perhaps in his otherwise boisterous temperament there was a mysterious streak of timidity—witness also his ambivalent attitude towards matrimony. And yet he had it in him to be not merely poetically evocative but highly dramatic, as in the still underrated *Alto Rhapsody*. But he may, after all, have been unduly overruled by Wagner's massive achievement. Ultimately, he turned his back upon his scornful, self-obsessed rival. Like Nietzsche, he grew to idolize the Mediterranean spirit of Bizet. Despite his often unintelligent and aggressive chauvinism, he told his publishers that he would far rather have written *Curlew* than all his own works.

Yet, with his superb melodic gift, he might have written a delightful opera—possibly a kind of more

sophisticated and unpretentious anti-theater to Wagner's tyrannical art, which he respected but could never entirely enjoy. Mr James refers very caustically to "the empty posturing and contrived artificialities of a great deal of operatic fare". There is more than a grain of truth in this indictment; and yet it is only fair to add that a dramatic composer requires quite outstanding qualities in order to survive for nearly a century, even if he happens to be a Puccini or merely a Mascagni, let alone a Musorgsky. Brahms himself never despised the theatre; and his *Alto Rhapsody* is distinctly operatic, whatever the author may maintain to the contrary. Even Shaw relents and calls it "godlike" after poor Schumann.

Mr James frankly stresses that his work is "neither straight biography of everyday fact, nor pedagogic analysis of this and that and the other among Brahms's compositions". Almost defiantly he claims that his chief aim is to create a kind of "existential biography"; i.e. mainly an interpretation of fact rather than "a pedantic analysis of it". Thanks to his deep appreciation of Brahms, Mr James undoubtedly justifies his unusual and original approach. His work "offers no gesture towards the academic variety"; yet it provides us with much insight into the composer's vast output; and also into his hitherto relatively unexplored personality.

In history, the author observes, we encounter a few very strange men who

requires an effort of the imagination to conceive that they ever had a youth, still less a youth of passion and impetuosity. Shrewdly he cites Gladstone as another impressive instance of this precocious and enduring maturity.

As Mr Burnett fully realizes, Brahms was only capable of attaining this stolid, sometimes slightly uncouth attitude of moral rectitude and superiority after an almost turbulent youth of frustrated and unhappy passion. At times, he even succeeded in developing into the opposite of the superficially far more charming and sociable Wagner who seemed, however, rather perversely, to revel in making enemies. No doubt Brahms himself could be gruff and intractable; yet he adamantly declined to indulge in malice, hypocrisy or degrading obsequiousness. Some of Wagner's nauseating letters to powerful patrons could never have been written by his less calculating and more sincere rival.

Fundamentally, Brahms led a quiet, austere life, devoted almost entirely to his art. His once *grande passion* for Clara Schumann, though genuine enough, petered out. Romantic biographers will no doubt be a trifle upset by the fact that he even envisaged marrying one of her daughters.

At long last, his ecstatic devotion for Clara was replaced by rather sedate, if occasionally a trifle adoring, relationships with younger, more beautiful but restrained married women such as the enchanting Elisabeth von Herzogenberg with the gol-

den hair. It is a pity that this paragraph could be so easily obscured. She even regarded Brahms's mildly erotic work as "edifying". But in his style he was compensated for everything.

One extraordinary achievement: he succeeded in attaining some of Wagner's range, and most active changes of mood, with a delectable "No 1" waltz, a little to spare his taste. Hilow referred to Brahms as "a little to spare his taste". A tribute which Brahms himself insisted upon regarding as the mark of all people as a spiritual heir.

Mr James leaves no complex subject unexamined. Brahms as a notorious symphonist, despite his certainly weak patches of curious lack of a sense of melody, and as a tender, spirited song writer for a slightly less dynamic than Schubert or Mahler. On the other hand, he emerges, perhaps a little more fully, as a true national, as the Iron Chancellor. Polish rate, Brahms was a bit dazzled by an unimpressive did not even faintly acknowledge the calamities which befall the English. Who are small, dark, vivid men with soft, acquiescent women—all, an exception, called Blodwen or why do they persist in being in an incomprehensible language, playing Rugby football all day, every day, except on Sundays when they spend in forbidding worshiping some dark, non-monotheistic God? There must be something wrong with people who so pervasively content not to be

him. The misrepresentation of a character persisted until only in writing but in a portrait "shown on a screen" by the director, Ken Russell, who seems compelled to not to plumb the mind of an artist he chooses as raw material, he sought those who were to have known Elgar. It is no vulgar essay in the debunking. If it contains revealed twenty or more years of intelligent reader would have harshly of Elgar the man he himself, felt spiritually at suffering which it would be to say he brought on himself one blames only oneself for that one fails to bear witness

Elgar had grown a defensive crust during suffering which he would never confide to others. Miss Burley diagnosed it convincingly and without recourse to the psychological jargon which helps us to summarize his insight. During the period 1891-1906 she knew the Elgars well enough at Malvern to go with them on holidays to Munich and elsewhere and, apparently without objection from Alice Elgar, to accompany the composer on cycling excursions into the local countryside. Herself a good amateur musician, she elicited confidences which he withheld even from Jaeger and Reed.

She shows us a frustrated artist, not yet middle-aged yet psychologically wounded by social cruelty so vulgar and stupid as to seem fictional. Herbert Howells knew that it was notably virulent early in this century in the Three Choirs area; he remembered a ribbon, as at "mixed" parties in a *Passage to India*, which separated musicians from guests. By marriage to a general's daughter who, though herself victimized for her love, would have nothing to do with his shopkeeping parents, Elgar crossed the ribbon his conscience despised; but he lacked the means or the temperament to feel easy on its other side.

The Elgars attended Mass—but not in Malvern where the neighbours would see them. The golf clubs, the horse-drawn, the housemaid, they could scarcely afford, the crude sarcasm, the bored detachment to hide the shame of giving violin lessons at Miss Burley's school—all these compulsive adjuncts of the ribbon were forgotten when Elgar escaped into the countryside he loved. Miss Burley's difficulty then was to reassure him of his ability as a composer and to check wounded pride at the thought that he could not earn what would have made him independent of his wife's small inheritance. He never lost his persecution complex. Any honour or success was "too late"—a belief that caused offence as the unacknowledged subject of his Birmingham lectures. When the years of acknowledged greatness came, he consorted in the club or on the turf with philistines to whom he could be as arrogant or tactless as he was courteous and kindly with orchestral players and the Three Choirs organists whom he envied their musical education.

In 1891 Miss Burley arrived in Malvern to take over The Mount, a school "for the daughters of gentlemen". (The chapter called "Alice", an important portrait of Elgar's wife, introduces her as one "who showed every sign of having attended such a school".) She was determined to liberalize the curriculum and, aware that Elgar had little ability as a systematic teacher, saw a means of engaging his talent in a way which he enjoyed. She formed a school orchestra, played in it herself, let outsiders join it and asked Elgar to direct it. She also made sure that what was sung there was music worth singing. Elgar was later to declare that "every passage in *Gerontius* had been tried at The Mount".

Miss Burley left England in 1906. These memoirs were finished in 1948 but she had not sought their publication by 1951 when she died. F. C. Carruthers decided to edit them, excluding material already available in other books or comments which referred to times outside her years at The Mount. Mr Carruthers also hesitated to publish, and at his death in 1958 the present owners of the typescript agreed that it should not be printed while Carice (Mrs Elgar-Blake) was living. Though the book contains nothing scandalous or scurrilous, it was right to withhold its issue, for its diagnostic core is what once seemed an enviable marriage. And in some ways was:

There is no doubt that her death after thirty-one years of married life came as an overwhelming blow, but it was precisely the kind of blow which has been described by most of his biographers. "Reed was too blindly devoted to his hero to distort the facts in his hero's favour." She really did worship him, with a blindness to his faults, and indeed his occasional cruelty to her, that seemed almost incredible. But... while relying on this devotion, he was in the first place rather impatient of his blindness and in the second guilty over his debt to it. He had not the largeness of mind which enabled Disraeli to overlook the faults of understanding in the woman whose fortune established him. The marriage had been in many ways, like some and irritating. Many of the friends whose wealth had dazzled Edward in the later years had barely concealed their contempt for Alice. Yet... her extremely conventional standards of correct conduct had made an immense impression on him and throughout his life he had been at pains to maintain a façade of married bliss.

One cannot help comparing her with revealed with Delany to a highly intelligent and devoted to and harshly to him.

and so the myth takes root—Elgar was a Welshman, Taffy was not only in writing but in a portrait "shown on a screen" by the director, Ken Russell, who seems compelled to not to plumb the mind of an artist he chooses as raw material, he sought those who were to have known Elgar. It is no vulgar essay in the debunking. If it contains revealed twenty or more years of intelligent reader would have harshly of Elgar the man he himself, felt spiritually at suffering which it would be to say he brought on himself one blames only oneself for that one fails to bear witness

Miss Burley left England in 1906. These memoirs were finished in 1948 but she had not sought their publication by 1951 when she died. F. C. Carruthers decided to edit them, excluding material already available in other books or comments which referred to times outside her years at The Mount. Mr Carruthers also hesitated to publish, and at his death in 1958 the present owners of the typescript agreed that it should not be printed while Carice (Mrs Elgar-Blake) was living. Though the book contains nothing scandalous or scurrilous, it was right to withhold its issue, for its diagnostic core is what once seemed an enviable marriage. And in some ways was:

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Taffy is not like you think

BYRON FISHLICK:
Wales and the Welsh
By Cassell. £2.75.

You stand at the end of a village and watch and shout the Welsh "Yes!", you will almost certainly be answered, more in pity than anger, with a deafening "No!" and not that the Welsh are bloody-minded; it is simply that they are not used to being asked to accept the validity of a proposition, especially if it is in English, without a chance to examine its premises. Trevor Fishlock, an English journalist living in Wales, has not only uncovered this vein of dialectical scepticism in the Celtic way of life; he has also been enchanted by it and by the other eccentricities of the Cornish on the civilized side of Dyke. After four years as a Times correspondent in Cardiff, he has written an impressionistic sketch of the natives which is a model of the kind—neither sycophantic nor flouting, but affectionate, vivid, and penetrating and often funny.

Mr Fishlock says, national stereotypes are hard; and the Welsh rate, Brahms was a bit dazzled by an unimpressive did not even faintly acknowledge the calamities which befall the English. Who are small, dark, vivid men with soft, acquiescent women—all, an exception, called Blodwen or why do they persist in being in an incomprehensible language, playing Rugby football all day, every day, except on Sundays when they spend in forbidding worshiping some dark, non-monotheistic God? There must be something wrong with people who so pervasively content not to be

drowned to provide water for the inhabitants of Liverpool who, as is well known, die of thirst in their thousands at the height of the terrible English summer.

Mr Fishlock has performed a considerable service in lifting a corner of the curtain to reveal the truth that lies behind the legend. His account of the rape of the valley of Tryweryn and the village of Capel Celyn, for example, is stark and moving. Tryweryn is more than a place-name—it has become a shorthand expression for a general sense of outrage and protest. Just as Lidice means the savagery of oppressive retribution, Guernica the senseless destruction of modern war, and Tolpuddle the bewildered martyrdom of simple men, so Tryweryn seems for many Welshmen to embody the brutish insensitivity of English bureaucracy. For, as Mr Fishlock writes,

the corporation of Liverpool, with measured arrogance, and without consulting anyone involved, announced that it would have the valley as a reservoir, and proceeded to do just that. The large have vanished, for Capel Celyn no longer exists; farms, school, chapel, store, cottages are at the bottom of a silent lake.

The act of Parliament which authorized the summary eradication of a precious centre of Welshness was passed through Commons and Lords in one of those contemptuous "arrangements" which do away with the need for debate. The dam and reservoir at Tryweryn were opened by the Mayor of Liverpool in October, 1963; and Mr Fishlock has recorded for posterity the moving ceremony, in which the civic dignitaries froze into a respectful silence as Welsh voices were lifted in the solemn notes of an ancient hymn tune. "Twll din pob Sais..." sang the assembled natives, rapt and serious. Sensing the passionate longings of a primitive people, the Liverpoolians assumed expressions of self-conscious devotion, unaware that the words, freely translated, meant, quite simply, "Arsheoles to all Englishmen".

It is a great joy, however, to find at least one Englishman who does not react with Pavlovian predictability to the profound commitment of many Welshmen to their rich and complex language; who is less impatient than are most Welsh Members of Parliament at Westminster with the passionate desire of a small nation to preserve its cultural heritage and to keep its head above the engulfing tide of

contemporary mediocrity. Mr Fishlock has recognized and chronicled the deep and abiding love of Wales, with its singing language and its ancient culture, the desire for close fellowship with other men and women who love the same things, the *hiraeth* that calls Welshmen home from the ends of the earth, sooner or later, however smooth and hard may be the varnish of their cosmopolitan affections. But he has seen something else, too: he has seen the sense of the ridiculous, the gently down-beat humour which treads the narrow path between laughter and tears. He has met the Welshman earnestly describing that great national ritual—the Eisteddfod—as "the occasion when a lot of Welsh people have a very happy time and there is a great feeling of love and patriotism and a few pretty girls—on a purely temporary basis, you understand—relinquish a little of their virginity". And he tells the archetypal Welsh story of the man who wanted an extra window in his cottage and decided to do the work himself. It took longer than he had expected, but as dusk fell he had made a gaping hole in the wall and was leaning beside it, exhausted and irritated, when a bright-eyed villager passed briskly by, asking, with every appearance of concern, "What's the matter, Emyln?—lost your key?"

Mr Fishlock's book, it is said, was commissioned after he had written an article in *The Times* on Welsh nicknames. This highly idiosyncratic tribal ritual has long been a source of great confusion to the English, unable to comprehend the elliptical, sly and self-defeating wit from which a great canon of Welsh satire has sprung. To a Welshman it is not only understandable but inevitable that when a Swansea dairymaid's wife gave birth to twins, she should be known thenceforth as Mrs Dai Double-Yolk; that the local communist agitator should be called Emyln Kremlin or Jones the Spy; or that Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, one of the least explicable appointments as Minister for Welsh Affairs, should have been greeted on a visit to the University College of Wales in Aberystwyth as the passionate cry of "Go home, Dai Bannas!" Mr Fishlock has collected a rich assortment of the genre in his chapter on what has been called, with some justification, the "patronymical bedlam" of Wales. There is the sad and

poetic Dai Quiet Wedding, who was so poor that he got married in his slippers; the Rubelaisian Dai Bum, more formally known as Mr Hurse; the devout Jones Hallelujah, the celibate Billy Never-Never and the photographer Eddie Clink-Click. To one brought up in a valley with the children Thomas the Chemist, Williams Court Farm and Roberts Paper-Shop, they are the cast of a familiar play; and if Mr Fishlock should contemplate, as he quite justifiably might, a sequel to his book, there are two characters who ought to come out of the wings. One is the Prince of Wales, whose heritage on his father's side has established him firmly in the Welsh affections as Charlie the Greek. And the other is the venerable professor at a Welsh university college, still teaching at the age of eighty-three, and now with only one tooth left, right in the middle of an otherwise perfect set of gums; he is known to his students, predominantly Welsh and a predict-

ably disrespectful lot, as Dai Central Eating.

If, as General de Gaulle is reported to have said, it is impossible to govern a people who make more than 200 cheeses, it is certainly impossible to dominate indefinitely a people as anarchic, resilient, and irreverent as the Welsh. The English had better realize this, because, as Mr Fishlock says:

Britain will be a poorer place if we cannot afford a little time, room, money, protection and tolerance for the language which, for more than fifteen centuries, has answered for this civilized and enchanting corner of the earth.

And it is not only the language which matters—it is the whole phenomenon of Welshness, a quality which seems to worry not only the English, but even some of those Welshmen who have emigrated to the corridors of power in Westminster and Whitehall and now find the preoccupations of their less metropolitan compatriots inconvenient and embarrassing.

Wales as was

BYRON FISHLICK:
Tradition and Folk Life
A Welsh View
147pp. Faber and Faber. £3.50.

The reader who knows the Welsh Folk Museum at St Fagans, Cardiff, may feel as he traverses this book that he is enjoying an extension of his visit there. And this time with a guide who not only points out the treasures and their significance for the Welsh past, but goes on to indicate their relevance for our own power and gadget-befuddled age. Forwerth C. Peate's view of folk life studies finds room for more than material objects; it embraces things of the spirit too, and those themes and concepts, faith, religion, justice and nationhood among them, which he would like to think are permanently necessary to mankind.

Poet and patriot as well as crass-visionist, he regrets that many forms of progress, such as the mass media and the internal-combustion engine, are fast eroding the vividness of our culture, so that the study of folk life past and present is no longer a marginal pursuit or genial hobby but a rescue operation to be carried

out with urgency before much of value is destroyed or trivialized by generations moving on, if not to better things, to a different life-style.

At the same time, as befits a guide, Dr Peate keeps his feet firmly on the ground. His curatorship at St Fagans was decisive for the Folk Museum's shape, content and style. It provides a laboratory for the scholar and a day-out for the less involved sightseer. On the Scandinavian model the Museum has transferred and re-erected farms, houses, byres, cockpits, even a wren-house, and furnished them or their attendant display rooms with hearth, churn, chair, chest, cupboard-bed, costume, spit and gibbet, sled and gambo, *crwth* and *pipbar*. Dr Peate discourses of these things at once pleasantly and with authority; not content to describe them as objects but always relating them to the practice and belief of men and women living in a credible society. What results is not a textbook but a personal reaction to the problems of folk life study and a revelation of the author's happiness in a working life of well over forty years in that field. The brief but excellent text is supported by fifty-nine illustrations.

On the wrong side of the ribbon

ROSA BURLEY and FRANK C. CARRUTHERS:
Edward Elgar: The Record of a Friendship
211pp. Barrie and Jenkins. £2.80.

How did Elgar terminate his engagement by the Worcestershire Philharmonic Society? (1) Rosa Burley: "Suddenly Edward flung down the stick, announced that he would not conduct the concert, and stormed out. Solo singers and extra players had been engaged and much expense incurred. . . . A committee meeting was hurriedly called and it was agreed to ask Granville Bantock to conduct." (2) W. H. Reed: "Such was the pressure of work and the strain of his numerous engagements . . . that he had reluctantly to resign his conductorship." There are still musicians living who know from their

former teachers or friends that Miss Burley's is the true account, and that it is not dramatized. At least four other purely narrative passages from this book discredit biographers who, since they would not have invented falsehood, were deceived. There is no "Elgar As I Knew Him" exactly similar to Eric Fenby's book about Delius, and Elgar took care that there should not be. The writers who were best informed about Elgar knew him only after he lived in London—after the *Enigma Variations* and *Gerontius* had been acclaimed; yet the previous period, during which he thought himself a failure, provides the missing clues to much that was enigmatic in the famous Elgar. Even those who merely stood by while Elgar spoke to others know that the military appearance belonged to a shy, uneasy and taciturn artist. Ernest Newman felt certain that

Elgar had grown a defensive crust during suffering which he would never confide to others. Miss Burley diagnosed it convincingly and without recourse to the psychological jargon which helps us to summarize his insight. During the period 1891-1906 she knew the Elgars well enough at Malvern to go with them on holidays to Munich and elsewhere and, apparently without objection from Alice Elgar, to accompany the composer on cycling excursions into the local countryside. Herself a good amateur musician, she elicited confidences which he withheld even from Jaeger and Reed.

She shows us a frustrated artist, not yet middle-aged yet psychologically wounded by social cruelty so vulgar and stupid as to seem fictional. Herbert Howells knew that it was notably virulent early in this century in the Three Choirs area; he remembered a ribbon, as at "mixed" parties in a *Passage to India*, which separated musicians from guests. By marriage to a general's daughter who, though herself victimized for her love, would have nothing to do with his shopkeeping parents, Elgar crossed the ribbon his conscience despised; but he lacked the means or the temperament to feel easy on its other side.

The Elgars attended Mass—but not in Malvern where the neighbours would see them. The golf clubs, the horse-drawn, the housemaid, they could scarcely afford, the crude sarcasm, the bored detachment to hide the shame of giving violin lessons at Miss Burley's school—all these compulsive adjuncts of the ribbon were forgotten when Elgar escaped into the countryside he loved. Miss Burley's difficulty then was to reassure him of his ability as a composer and to check wounded pride at the thought that he could not earn what would have made him independent of his wife's small inheritance. He never lost his persecution complex. Any honour or

Turks and super-Turks

I Turchi
Text by Alberto Arbasino.
Introduction by Franz Unterkircher.
204pp. Parma: Ricci.

Each publishing season Franco Maria Ricci, who continues in Parma the Bodoni tradition of superb typography, presents his faithful customers with a discordant book full of illustrations: faithful because its readers will not be purchasers of the book, but the subscribers to Ricci's series; discordant, because his books do not reflect the traditional harmony between text and illustrations, whereby eye and intellect act complementarily. Text and illustrations are culturally akin in Ricci's books, but rely on a continuous tension between information and imagination. This *I Turchi* matched a scholarly presentation of the Visconti family's *Turk* (now in the Museums of New York and Bergamo) with the eerie inventions of Italo Calvino, who provided a short combinatorial novel, constructed by dozing on the pack of tarot cards in complex geometrical patterns.

In *I Turchi* the interplay between three different planes is rather more complex. Illustration, commentary and the choice of texts inform us, phantasmize and make suggestions about *The Turks*. The illustrations are a series of fine reproductions from the Codex Vindobonensis 8626 (now in the Vienna National Library), a late sixteenth-century "libro di maniere" apparently prepared for the Emperor Rudolph II by an anonymous European painter (a German, or possibly a Venetian). The aim of the original Codex was to illustrate contemporary life in Constantinople in a style midway between medieval realism and manneristic extravagance.

Naturally there are scenes of Oriental torture, portrayed with a good-humoured and aristocratic refinement: a man swathed in eleven symmetrical chains, each circle precisely the same distance from the next, is

being courteously stoned by guards who, in the very act of hurling their missiles, take up classical ballet poses; another prisoner's bones are being methodically crushed by blows on an unrelenting set on his belly, amidst the statutory paraphernalia of red-hot irons and barrels full of snakes. It is all carried off in very good taste; victims and executioners share the same bewildered and innocent expressions, as if reflecting the inquisitive admiration of the foreign artist.

Even more extraordinary are the presumably fanciful costumes: black plumage hanging down over helmets or bear-skirts; remarkable and elaborate turbans; headgear in the shape of a house, a windmill or a wood; dwarves in thick furs with large, unusual weapons, twice as tall as themselves. Then there are scullery boys of the Gran Signore taking his hounds for their constitutional and half-naked Turkish monks, iron rings passed through their penises; a bird-trapper, whose birds collect coins from the spectators; Ottoman priests at a funeral sticking their fingers in their ears (no reason is given for this particular operation); a coffin inlaid with green arabesques, surmounted by a plumed turban. All are reproduced with sophisticated nonchalance by the "well-oriented" European painter.

The commentary is an accurately inconsequential text by Alberto Arbasino, perhaps the most provocative of present-day Italian writers and journalists. It is a comment both on Turkey and on the *turquie*, on the Constantinople of travel diaries and of legend, on the historical harlem and the harlem of men's dreams, on *odaleks* and their fairy-tale transformation into voluptuous odalisks, on Anatolia visited by Orient Express or by courtesy of

Molière's Monsieur Jourdain or the *coloratura* of unsexed European girls in the seraglio of an *opéra buffa*. The style bristles with paradoxes, hybrid neologisms, puns and veriginous *glissandi* from reality to parody, from document to enticing myth. Every paragraph tends towards a disconcerting *batoude*, as if it had been written by an Oscar Wilde well-versed in semiotics. Signor Arbasino skates adroitly along a dangerous path covering four centuries, two civilizations and infinite prejudice.

The selection of passages about things Turkish will be the joy of the amateur scholar, and the professional's nightmare. It is enough to give us the illusion that the book itself is a *turquie*; there is a fine description of the seraglio by Tommaso Alberti, an early seventeenth-century traveller; a shopping expedition in Constantinople by Cornelio Magni (late seventeenth-century); a selection from Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's letters; a fragment from the travels of the eighteenth-century Italian libertine, Gian Battista Casti; a whole mass of Rossi, two scenes from *L'italiana in Algeri*, four from *Il Turco in Italia*; the letters of Molière, the military instructor at the court of "La Gran Porta"; followed by Gérard de Nerval, Théophile Gautier, Edmondo de Amicis, Pierre Loti, Maurice Barrès, and so forth.

The sum effect of perusing *I Turchi* is rewarding enough. It is true that the reader is subjected to a sequence of cultural shocks, as he moves from illustration to commentary, or from historical account to opera libretto; but, arguably, this one volume is more informative about Turkey than the eighteen-volume *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches* of Baron Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall.

What they're worth

SEUMAS STEWART:
Book Collecting.
A Beginner's Guide.
322pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £3.50.

Richard de Bury completed his *Philobiblon* in the year 1345 and books about book collecting have appeared with fair regularity ever since. The author of this latest addition to the shelf started as a collector and has ended up as an antiquarian bookseller, which usefully enables him to look at the fences from both sides. Between initial disquisitions on "The Quarry and its Anatomy", and "First Editions and their Problems", and a concluding one on "Hunting and Caring for Books", Seumas Stewart covers virtually the whole field of English (and some American) books in a series of chapters beginning with "General Literature (1800-1800)" and ending with "From Religion to Railways": a fairly tall order for the space at his disposal. In conformity with the current vogue, but at least avoiding the rashness of precise (and immediately out-dated) price-estimates for everything, he prefaces his book with a "Scale of Values" running from "(A) up to £500" to "(I) up to £10", and the text is in consequence peppered with references by letter to these various grades.

It would be easy enough for any professional to pick holes in such an omnibus: in the chapter on "General Literature from 1801" for example, he might note that Elizabeth Barrett's first book was not *Essay on Mind* but *The Battle of Marathon*; to say that "the Wise forgeries of Robert Browning are about as valuable as the genuine firsts" is to ignore, for one, that real and expensive rariety *Pamela*; to affirm that "most of Shaw's plays, in good first editions, are not hard

to find at under £1 a copy" is likely to mislead his readers; the assertion that "the dearest Kipling item is a Wise forgery, *The White Man's Burden*, 1899" is to overlook the really uncommon early publications of unadmittedly (at present) unfashionable authors. Furthermore, if Mr Stewart, who says that any of George MacDonald's books could be had for less than £5, were to offer a fine copy of the first edition of *At the Back of the North Wind*, in the right binding, at that figure, he might reasonably expect at least twenty orders.

But if the beginner to whom Mr Stewart addresses himself will be wise to take some of his estimates with a grain of salt, he will find a lively, companionable, informative, unpretentious introduction to his chosen pursuit, written by a man of wide intellectual interests, with his own predilections and prejudices, and a capacity for communicating his own enthusiasms.

Bibliobible

JOHN CARTER:
ABC for Book Collectors.
214pp. Hart-Davis. £2.50.

Revised and brought up to date once more, the value of this indispensable, twenty-year-old *valde incertum* for bibliophiles is enhanced. Little revision of the text was necessary, except in such details as the changes in translation rates of exchange, a belated tribute to Miss Currie's foy edge paintings, and the happy restoration of "Doctored" to its rightful order in the alphabet.

There are new entries, mostly short, on Black, Embury, Books, Evans, Fine Paper Copy, Giff, Hay, ward, Perfect, Porzheim, Roth-schild, Sadler, Sixties Books and Vill-o. Otherwise it is the mixture, as before, of classic ingredient knowledge, highly seasoned with wisdom and an occasional slight abdication.

By appearances

WARREN CHAPPELL:
A Short History of the Printed Word.
241pp. André Deutsch. £4.75.

If a short history of the printed word is to be presented in an octavo volume of 267 pages, containing about 20,000 words and nearly 200 illustrations, its author's dominant interests must determine which aspects of the subject are to be compressed into so small a space. Warren Chappell is well known in the United States (where his book was first published as an illustrator and designer of books, and as a type designer with a calligrapher, letterer, and punch-cutting. He gained an insight into these arts while studying in 1931 and 1932 under Rudolf F. Sch. at a time when Fritz Kredel and Berthold Wolpe were working under the same master in his Offenbacher Werkstatt. So it comes as no surprise to find that Mr Chappell devotes a large share of his space to the development of letter forms into the varieties of type which are used to compose the printed word. Nor is it surprising that book illustration is so frequently shown among his reproductions.

Because he has himself cut punches for making types, Mr Chappell gives first place among his strongest feelings on printing to his regard for the sculptural nature of type, that is to say the value of its creation in three dimensions by a punchcutter. Such an opinion is all the more impressive when it comes from an artist who is also skilled in lettering and calligraphy (he is too modest to claim credit in his own book for the frontispiece and many of the examples of lettering in the text, which he himself drew or cut).

Information, please

"A bottle of the mistress I mean": lyrics, or information about this song, which Captain John Inglefield told James Boswell he sang in the lifetime after the week of the Centaur, 1782 (*Harwell Papers*, XV 216, May 8, 1783).

2023 Boxwood Drive, Broomall, Pennsylvania 19008, USA.

Rev Christopher Alderson, editor of *Gray and Rector of Ekeington 1779-1811*: any information, for a history of Ekeington.

G. W. Shaw.
Brookfield House, 2 Church Street, Ekeington, Shetland S31 9BH.

W. N. P. Barbellion (Bruce Frederick Cummings), 1889-1919: any photographs either of him or of subjects connected with his life or journals.

H. Porter Abbott.
Department of English, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA.

Charlotte, queen consort to George III: unpublished letters to or from the queen or any other relevant documents, for a bibliography.

Olwen Hedley.
15 Danny Crescent, London SE11

Condor Legion, Spain 1936-1939: diaries, letters or personal reminiscences, and whereabouts of any first-hand accounts in English.

Peter Elstob.
22 Belsize Park Gardens, London NW3.

Dr Thomas Neill Cream, multiple archaic murderer, convicted at the Old Bailey in 1892, during which year he was engaged to a Miss Laura Sabatini of Borkhamstead: any information?

Howard W. Muller.
2 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, USA.

Lakewood, New Jersey: any diaries, letters, business records, etc, concerning the area, or any references to literature.

Paul Axel.
331 Broad 1805, Newark, NJ 07104, USA.

As an artist-craftsman, Chappell is unable to find much to praise in the modern mass-produced or in the products of rotary presses. He concedes that rotary presses are faster, but regrets that such mechanical reading—the feel and look of the page that is just as distinctive in the twentieth century as it was in the fifteenth. Consequently his illustrations relate mainly to earlier centuries of the printed word.

The greatest virtue of the book, it explains how Mr Chappell's own work in the field of the printed word may well help readers to the livelier appreciation of the work of the author of the printed word. The author's of his own work in the field of the printed word may well help readers to the livelier appreciation of the work of the author of the printed word. The author's of his own work in the field of the printed word may well help readers to the livelier appreciation of the work of the author of the printed word.

A more serious disappointment is the weak design of the book. The scale is given in inches, but is a disconcertingly obvious vary a great deal, and the original are grotesquely through being photographed at peculiar angles. Page numbers, too, are in a single with typographical title-pages set unacceptably beneath them, but on others they sink to the bottom of the page with captions.

Despite these failings, *Life of the Printed Word* will be the general reader with an endearing personal view of the art of type design, and illustration. The technical matters are

Late Seventeenth-Century any papers or letters relating to Moore, Symon Patrick, Zeller, Isaac Barrow, John Thomas Tension, Thomas Richard Bentley, Samuel any similar letters, for a C.C.C. bridge.

10 Derby Street, Newbury, Berkshire.

John Levent, sixteen-century author of *Mechanical Information* his life and work, for a bibliography of his translation of the D. D. C.

Department of English, Lehman College of the City University of New York, 250 Boulevard West, Bronx, NY, USA.

W. H. Mallock, 1849-1902: any essay: any visual document especially portrait photographs such material and the of it (if possible a first edition of *Human Document*).

102 Grove Park, London SE10.

Married Women, who, between 1925, used their own names in private and public life.

Barbara J. 91 St Germain Avenue, San Francisco 94114, USA.

Bishop Nicholson of Calicut: information on the whereabouts of the original volumes of the original edition of the London elementary sections.

Institute of Historical Research, University of London, Senate House, London WC1 7BU.

North-West Passage: any diaries, letters or illustrations for an account of the voyage to discover the Passage.

George Malcom, 46 W. George Malcom, 46 W. George Malcom, 46 W.

Arthur John Patterson, 1883-1933: any diaries, letters or illustrations for an account of the voyage to discover the Passage.

George Malcom, 46 W. George Malcom, 46 W. George Malcom, 46 W.

Budapest 1, Atilla of Hun, 4th century AD: any diaries, letters or illustrations for an account of the voyage to discover the Passage.

John Randolph of Roanoke, 1790-1835: any diaries, letters or illustrations for an account of the voyage to discover the Passage.

Virginia state papers and any letters written by him to other than his family, in English or in French, in the years 1826 and 1830-31.

708 Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21201, USA.

THE UNITED STATES

The Solon of the United States

Papers of James Madison.
Volume 7: 3 May, 1783-20 February, 1784.
Edited by William T. Hutchinson and William M. E. Rachal.
University of Chicago Press.

This volume, James Madison is almost emerging clearly from the shadow of his patron, Jefferson, who about to succeed Franklin as President at the Court of the Most Excellent King. The partnership of master and disciple continues, and reading this book one is conscious of the great role played by James Madison in the history of the United States, for the role of an American on Solon-Plato.

Madison was given this task to reveal his constructive part in the formation of the Constitution, as Governor of Virginia. It is a more serious disappointment that the weak design of the book, the scale is given in inches, but is a disconcertingly obvious vary a great deal, and the original are grotesquely through being photographed at peculiar angles. Page numbers, too, are in a single with typographical title-pages set unacceptably beneath them, but on others they sink to the bottom of the page with captions.

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708 Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21201, USA.

at Paris and Versailles. Septical politicians like Hamilton discounted the surviving optimism of the older revolutionary leaders, even Washington's. That the United States would formally return to the covert authority of the quondam Mother Country or sink to a status equivalent to that of the docile allies of the Roman people was not merely a matter of dramatic pessimism. Perhaps the bold and hopeful experiment exposed to the gaze of the world in 1776 had failed. Perhaps the surviving colonies of Britain would set an example to a candid world of the wisdom and profitability of loyalty, with the leaders of the failed Revolution, at best failed heroes like Washington's contemporary, General Pauli, enduring the humiliation of seeing the triumph of such evasive characters as Henry Laurens or that imitator of General Monck, Benedict Arnold.

Since we know that the United States did not, in fact, collapse but was reorganized on a far more effective basis than that of the increasingly incompetent government of the Articles of Confederation, one has to bear in mind how natural pessimism was to many of the Patriots, and how natural was smug satisfaction in Whitehall and Windsor at seeing the former rebels earning their come-uppance. But if we try to exclude from our minds the actual destiny of the United States, the difficulties that the infant republic faced and survived make the role of Madison

whom it is all new, some of the anecdotes will be amusing, some surely obscure. She makes some sage observations about great artists she has met and/or admired. It is her capacity still to be amazed and deeply moved by new discoveries which keeps her, at eighty-four, so incredibly (as she would say) young.

WACKETT, LAWRENCE JAMES. *Aircraft Pioneer*. 241pp. Angus and Robertson. £2.75.

As an Australian officer serving with the R.F.C. in Egypt and in France and later as the organizer of aircraft production in Australia, Sir Lawrence Wackett found ample scope for his energy and ingenuity. On the western front in 1918, he devised a method (and designed the parachute) for delivering boxes of ammunition by air to the artillery during the advance. In Australia between the wars he began building small aircraft, including an excellent amphibian and, after many difficulties, established the government aircraft works near Melbourne which served the Commonwealth magnificently in the Second World War. This autobiography reveals an irrepressible character and outlines an important phase in Australia's history.

Classics
CICERO. *The Nature of the Gods*. Translated by Horace C. P. McGregor. 277pp. Penguin. Paperback, 40p.

"The two noblest works that ever were penned by mere human wisdom": how many today would agree with Voltaire's choice of Cicero's *Tusculan Disputations* and his dialogue on *The Nature of the Gods*? Yet Horace McGregor's very readable translation is welcome for this debate on the rival philosophies of the Epicurean, Stoic and Academic schools deals with problems of fundamental importance and still unresolved difficulty. The value of the book is further increased by John Ross's introduction on the historical setting of the treatise and its influence on later European thought: while, following the example of H. H. Cludius (1811), he has added as an appendix an imaginary continuation of the Dialogue. In this the original participants listen to comments from the two main movements of post-Ciceronian speculation: historic Christianity, represented by Lactantius, and modern atheism, represented by one Thomas Goddard 1870. It is a measure of the worth of Cicero's "treasury of ancient argumentation" that such

an appendix is appropriate and worthwhile.

SWENCK. *Naturales Quaestiones II*. Volume 10. Translated by Thomas H. Corcoran. 312pp. Heinemann. £1.75.

This second volume deals with problems relating to the Nile, Hull and Snow, Earthquakes, Winds and Comets, and there have been added indexes of sources, names and subjects for both volumes. It is good to have so convenient an edition of a work which served the Middle Ages as a textbook; and though today its scientific value is minimal, the browsing humanist can find here matter to interest, to entertain or to astonish him.

Education
WHITBREAD, NANETTE. *The Evolution of the Nursery-School*. 146pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £1.80 (paperback, 90p).

In the mid 1960s a quarter to a third of children from the professional middle classes attended nursery school. The most interesting part of this description of the evolution of the nursery school shows early efforts to provide what we would call "a compensatory start" for less privileged children. Nanette Whitbread covers some well-trodden ground in her short summaries of the ideas of educational thinkers from Robert Owen to Friedrich Froebel. It is a pity that the strictly chronological framework she uses does not lend itself to a considered discussion of the diverse and often conflicting factors in the development of nursery provision and what we mean by it for our youngest children.

Geography
LEARMONTH, NANCY AND ANDREW. *Regional Landscapes of Australia*. 493pp. Heinemann Educational. £8.

Andrew and Nancy Learmonth have produced a descriptive geography of Australia, examining each of the natural regions of this vast continent in turn. The result is an extremely informative work presented in a style which allows the general reader to grasp the essentials of a subject usually obscured by technical jargon. The numerous photographs and maps have been carefully chosen and well positioned to integrate with the text. It is a pity that more colour photographs were not included to illustrate better the huge and harsh Australian landscapes, but this, no

more and more important and more and more interesting. It was lucky for Madison, perhaps, that Jefferson was sent off to France as American Minister to the Most Christian King, leaving the physically unimpressive little man, James Madison, to display a practical sagacity which his great mentor might have lacked.

More, of course, is involved than the destiny of the infant United States. The liquidation of the War was a complicated and maddening business. Neither the former imperial government nor the new government of the United States had clean hands. It is now clear that the future lay with the quondam colonies and not with Canada; but this was not self-evident in 1783. We know that the bankruptcy of the French monarchy was a very important element in the immediate history of the infant United States, but King Louis XVI seemed to care enough when Jefferson left for Versailles. We know that many of the temporary solutions of the United States financial problems were quite inadequate, just as we know that much better solutions were, in fact, to be found in the not very remote future. But it is by reading this correspondence to and from Madison, Jefferson and the rising generation of politicians, like young Alexander Hamilton, that we can understand the pressure which led to the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787

doubt, would have increased the price. The lengthy appendices include detailed population and land-use statistics for each region, and a comprehensive bibliography and index.

History
RITCHIE, JOHN. *Punishment and Profit*. 324pp. Heinemann. £4.

In 1818, the British Government, alarmed by adverse reports of the conduct of affairs in the convict settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, appointed John Thomas Bigge to investigate and report on the administration of the colonies. The resultant Bigge Reports were an important milestone in the gradual transition of the settlements from British jails to autonomous states. Bigge even managed to recommend the assignment of convicts to private landholders for employment. The manner in which Bigge carried out his delicate and difficult task and his subsequent clash with Lachlan Macquarie provide the basis for a fascinating story. John Ritchie's book reflects the three years' research he spent on the subject; the origins, nature and significance of the Bigge Reports are fully explored. An extensive bibliography and index complete a work which is well documented and very readable.

Humour
Nicolas Bentley's Tales from Shakespeare. 111pp. Mitchell Beazley. £1.95.

Nicolas Bentley's illustrations for this book are full of his special, astringent humour and would alone make it worthwhile. His attempt, however, to re-tell Shakespeare, or to re-tell the Lamb re-telling Shakespeare, is less successful. The astringent wit peeps through at times and some of his modern quips hit home. But the music hall has done the subject to death. It is best left there.

Local History
BROWN, A. F. J. *Essex People 1750-1900*. From their Diaries, Memoirs and Letters. 215pp. Chelmsford: Essex Record Office. £2.10.

A collection of diaries, fourteen in all, kept by Essex people during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries illustrates how people of various callings lived, thought and worked during the period. It is a representative selection for the diarist: include farmers and tradesmen, clergymen, a doctor, a postman and a young girl. Brief introductions to the selections from their journals are provided by the editor.

Local History
COOKES, ANNE. *The Southampton Police Force 1836-1856*. 48pp. Southampton: The City of Southampton Corporation. 45p.

This brief booklet on the early evolution of a local police force illustrates

and to the creation of the present government.

We can see, for example, that the United States had to survive the hostile economic policy of the government of George III and the polemical justification of it written by Gibbons's friend, Lord Sheffield. We can see that the Order of the Cincinnati was not going to be a dangerous fascist lobby in the new republic, and we can see also that the problem of the organization of the territory surrendered to the Union which was soon to be the basis of the new states, was not to present as many difficulties as pessimists thought. The state of "Franklin" came to nothing, but the states of Tennessee and Kentucky were very soon to exemplify the flexibility of the American historical destiny.

The polemical literature referred to illustrates the limitations of prophecy. The editors of this volume of the Madison papers are convinced that he was not the author of the *North American*. Their nominee for the authorship of this once famous tract is Richard Peters. Certainly the negative argument against this pamphlet being the work of Madison, that very precise writer, is very strong. There are, of course, other factors which led to the adoption of a new Constitution for the United States. Madison comes out of this volume well, which illustrates both his deep learning and his political good sense.

Philadelphia is not, even today, Plato's Republic or More's Utopia, but it is not the city which best illustrates the dangers of urban growth in America. Yet the fear of great cities monopolizing power was serious in this period, as it was on a much smaller scale to be serious when Oklahoma was ruled by "Alfalfa" Bill Murray at the beginning of this century. The United States was fortunate, also, in being able to stay out of the complicated political and diplomatic world of Frederick the Great, Catherine the Great, and Joseph the Intelligent. That great stroke of luck for the United States, the French Revolution, could not be foreseen, and, of course, it had a very high price.

The scientific interests of Jefferson and his friends are well illustrated, for example, by the debate over Buffon's theory of heat. Chastellux is deservedly praised by Jefferson; and it is a sign of the international character of American culture that George Hancock called his plantation in Powhatan County "Sanilane". But one might wish perhaps that the editors had illuminated for the common reader the literary allusion to Gil Blas. Obviously the next volume will be even more interesting since it will cover the rallying of forces which led to the adoption of a new Constitution for the United States. Madison comes out of this volume well, which illustrates both his deep learning and his political good sense.

to attract the Londoners of the collections and country gentlemen, it was Williamite in sentiment but nevertheless inadvertently run into trouble with authority now and then. Swift admired it and contributed a poem, but later changed his opinion. The Huntington Library has two sets of the *Mercury*, on which the author has worked to produce this study of the journal and its contents. Danton himself, Pope's "broken bookseller and abusive scribbler" of the *Dunciad*, here appears as a man with a bright new idea which, with the help of his brother-in-law Samuel Wesley and others, he brought to successful realization.

Local Government

LONG, JOYCE AND NORTON, ALAN. *Setting up the New Authorities*. 155pp. Charles Knight. £3 (paperback, £1.80).

The many harassed officers and councillors battling with the problems of local government "reform" may well feel, if they read this book, that they could have done without so many self-evident truths. The book is based on researches made by the authors into cases of local government reorganization in the 1960s. The experience gained has been used to write a "handbook" on the management of reorganization. It is in fact a systematic compendium of advice. Much of the advice is impeccable but it will be hard to follow in a situation brimming with anxieties, jealousies and injuries to hopes and pride.

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A collection of diaries, fourteen in all, kept by Essex people during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries illustrates how people of various callings lived, thought and worked during the period. It is a representative selection for the diarist: include farmers and tradesmen, clergymen, a doctor, a postman and a young girl. Brief introductions to the selections from their journals are provided by the editor.

COOKES, ANNE. *The Southampton Police Force 1836-1856*. 48pp. Southampton: The City of Southampton Corporation. 45p.

This brief booklet on the early

well the way in which the police style developed from the old watch arrangements. The appendices reproduce some key documents and the pictorial matter is relevant and informative. Anne Cooke has made a small but valuable contribution to police history, in a pleasing style.

Medicine

KRIVATSKY, PETER (Compiler). *A Catalogue of Incunabula and Sixteenth Century Printed Books*. 51pp. Bethesda: US Department of Health, Education and Welfare. \$2.75.

Only five years after publishing the catalogue of its sixteenth-century printed books the US National Library of Medicine records the accession of 272 additional books of the period with twenty-seven incunabula acquired since 1950, testifying, as John Blake, chief of the library's History of Medicine division, points out, to "a continuing programme for augmenting resources in historical as well as current medicine". The cataloguing formula is concise, informative, and cross-referenced where necessary to standard authorities. A library already so rich can hardly hope to acquire books as fast as the rank, but these new additions are notable for their range of interest from medieval texts such as blood-letting almanacs and Estwood's judicial astrology to L'Ecluse's botanical surveys of Spain and Austria and Guillemeau's "French Surgery". There are numerous minor rarities, including books not previously recorded for American libraries and early doctoral theses from several German universities. Most interesting are the vernacular texts in seven languages, many of them from little-known presses scattered between Lübeck and Granada.

Philately

Europe 2. Stamp Catalogue. 575pp. Stanley Gibbons. Paperback. £2.35.

This is the second of the three new-style catalogues of Europe which

now exclude the former colonial territories, all of which will be included in the three Overseas volumes still to come. Following the pattern of *Europe 1*, all these lists have been revised to provide a strictly chronological listing of each country's issues, irrespective of the nature of the stamp, so that officials, postage dues, charity stamps and others are interspersed with the normal definitives. Apart from inevitable price revisions (some downward), many small improvements and the inclusion of historical notes add to the usefulness of this new *Europe 2* catalogue.

TESTER, H. E. *Literature of Cinderella Philately*. 104pp. Harrow: Cinderella Stamp Club. Paperback. £2.40.

Sometimes called "sideline" philately, "Cinderella" philately covers everything other than government authorized postage stamps. Collectors interested in this aspect of the hobby collect local stamps, bogus issues, forgeries, fiscal stamps, non-postal charity stamps; in fact, anything non-postal to which the description "stamp" can be applied. This new book provides a comprehensive bibliography of books in all languages and lists the more important articles, mainly in English, dealing with Cinderella stamps which have appeared in the philatelic press.

Photography

STRAND, PAUL. *A Retrospective Monograph*. Volume 1 1915-1946. 150pp. Volume II 1950-1968. pp 151-380. New York: Aperture. \$40 the set.

In these two large volumes are enshrined a selection from the work of one of the world's great photographers. The first volume covers 1915 to 1946 with photographs taken in the United States and Mexico; the second covers 1950 to 1968 and rooms through France, Italy, the Outer Hebrides, Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Rumania. There are portraits, landscapes, townscapes, close shots of machines,

plants, trees, rocks and buildings. Between the pictures (all black-and-white) are interspersed quotations, sometimes crisp, often flowery, from various sources. Every shot is meticulously composed and executed by this perfectionist of the school that has maintained the tradition initiated by David Octavius Hill. (It tends to rely on the small stop and the large negative.) From the start Paul Strand's approach has been one of directness, simplicity and vision; what he eliminates is as important as what he includes. He avoids all trickery and never shows off. To him the object itself is the important thing—the object to be recorded with that clarity, rich in texture and minute in detail, which only photography can achieve. Yet every shot is more than a recorded object: in spite of the mechanical nature of the means, Strand reveals a kind of timeless, iconic significance in whatever he photographs.

The reproductions convey the remarkable quality of the original prints, and thus represent a rare achievement in book production. An English edition is planned for 1973.

Psychology

LOWE, GORDON R. *The Growth of Personality*. 272pp. Penguin. Paperback. 45p.

Gordon Lowe covers various stages of personality growth to old age, sticking largely to a Freudian plan. It is a pity that he devotes so little space to the personality of the elderly because it is a subject which is little considered. The basic question of whether there are psychological differences between the elderly (say seventy) and the very old (say ninety) is not explored. Dr Lowe has some touches of unexpected humour, and quotes a study that proved a paranoid policeman was super-efficient because he had lost all touch with reality. On the whole, however, not a very original book.

SLUCKIN, W. *Imprinting and Early Learning*. 182pp. Methuen. £2 (paperback, £1).

This new edition of a book originally

published in 1964 has given the author an opportunity to include much new material on imprinting and the effects of early experience in animals. He has also added a short though relevant chapter on imprinting in relation to human behaviour.

Social Studies

MORRIS, PETER C. *Guidance, Selection and Training*. Ideas and Applications. 361pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £5.

Courses in management and business studies are increasing in number whether they are run by individual firms or educational institutions. This will be a useful, detailed but clear guide for the vital field of selection and training. Its emphasis is rightly on the importance for both management and employees to identify their aims and know what they require from a specific job. Inevitably the application of sophisticated selection techniques seems more appropriate for sophisticated jobs and the problem remains of how to motivate employees in the less attractive jobs.

Theatre

DOBBS, BRIAN. *Drury Lane*. 226pp including unnumbered plates. Cansell. £3.75.

Brian Dobbs has gone conscientiously through the published material on the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and inquired adequately into its more recent history. The need to compress over three hundred years of the theatre's life into a short book results in a somewhat pedestrian account with far too much being cursorily dismissed. The presentation of the illustrations is uninspired. It is, nevertheless, useful to have a less impressionistic survey of the Lane than the late W. Macqueen Pope's. If Mr Dobbs has not risen to the heights of his subject, he certainly shows what happens when a theatre becomes too big for his business.

World Affairs

BARRATT, JOHN and LOCK, J. (Editors). *International Overpopulation*. 334pp. £4.50.

What is overpopulation? word is frequently used but defined. Most of the facts have been made by economists, physical resources and complacent assurances about energy sources and their energy credo that for all developing or developed, expansion of labour force and resources is essential for economic growth. However, many other can be considered without overpopulation, including the rather the fact of the possible effect of pressure (especially on growth on capital) on relation nations. Because it was later aspect had been discussed, the South African of International Affairs Conference on the subject in June 1970 and the volume represents an edited of the proceedings of that conference.

The papers make interesting reading, the discussions even though conventional in approach, are refreshingly different in emphasis. On the one hand, conference a distinction is between numbers and population growth, though hope is present high level of action against population growth of the growing tendency of individual national governments specific policies of action and the growth of their own. The conference approved that

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LIBRARIANS

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LONDON
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